

IN WASHINGTON.

News and Gossip of Interest from the National Capital.

THE REPUBLICANS DON'T GIVE UP.

Even if Tom Carter Has Been Knocked Out in Montana.

ASPIRANTS FOR CARLISLE'S SEAT.

Based on His Going into the Cabinet. Georgians Getting Their Salaries Raised—The Rate on Melons.

Washington, January 5.—(Special.)—Colonel Constantine Buckley Kilgore, of Texas, famous for his prophecies as a seer and likewise for his intimacy with Mr. Cleveland, has just returned from New York, where he had an interview with the president-elect. He reports that Mr. Cleveland has learned a thing or two during the past four years and has decided that it was worth the trouble to get into the White House. He says the president is going to turn the rascals out with neatness and dispatch.

Mr. Kilgore states that the president is very much impressed with the representation that has been made to him by Judge Culbertson's fitness for a cabinet office and, while nothing has been decided yet, Mr. Kilgore believes that Judge Culbertson's chances of becoming one of Mr. Cleveland's official friends are good.

Returns of the Committee.

The immigration committee, which went down to Cuba to investigate the immigration question in Havana, returned to Washington this morning on the vestibule limited of the Richmond and Danville railroad. The Richmond and Danville agreed to carry them through in better style than any other southern railroad and the trip up to the thorough satisfaction of the committee.

About the Panama Canal.

The decision of Justice Ingraham, of the supreme court of New York, granting an injunction restraining the Panama Railroad Company from executing any contract which will have the effect of diverting the business of the Panama canal to other lines of ports from United States interests, and setting aside the mandates of the French receiver who gave notice that he would not, after the first of next month, issue through bills of lading to American vessels across the isthmus of Panama, has attracted considerable attention in congress. Members of the committee on foreign affairs in the two houses said today that the decision had been commented upon by them, and that they considered the action of the court both important and sound. They regarded it as a determination of the question whether the United States courts had jurisdiction, and as settling it affirmatively.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, who is just now the best authority upon international questions before congress, and who will be chairman of the committee on foreign relations when the upper branch of congress is reorganized, refused to make any statement as to the subject, but he regards the decision as determining the fact that, since the Panama canal is a railroad, companies are operation under American charters, those corporations are amenable to our laws.

Chairman Blount, of Georgia, said he did not want to pass judgment upon the subject, as it was a high international importance, but he believed that the government had jurisdiction, and nothing should be permitted by the present management of the canal and railroad receiver which barred out or impaired the interests of this country. Mr. McNairy, of Kentucky, who is one of the oldest democratic members of the house committee on foreign affairs, takes very decided grounds in the premises. He stated that while he was chairman of the committee, in the fifth congress, he made a report upon the Panama canal, in which he expressed the opinion that, under the conditions which surround the Panama affairs at present, the United States government had the right and should enter a protest against any discrimination against the interests of our citizens. He said he had no doubt whatever that the letter as well as the spirit of the Monroe doctrine had been violated by the French receiver in anticipating a refusal to issue through bills of lading to our shippers, and he could see no reason why an objection was not raised by our government. He was in Paris a few days ago and witnessed some of the exciting scenes in connection with the Panama canal, and it is his opinion that the time has come for some action upon our part.

It is believed by some men in congress that before the end of this session an investigation of the affairs upon the isthmus of Panama as they affect American interests will be ordered.

Quay Says He'll Fight.

Although quite a fight has been made against Senator Quay's reelection to the senate from Pennsylvania, the republican "boss" is very confident. When asked to "bo" who would be next senator from Pennsylvania, he said:

"I guess I will be the next senator."

Congressman Daisell is Senator Quay's most formidable opponent, but Quay seems to have no fears of the young Pittsburgh congressman.

Tom Johnson's Political Goals.

Congressman Tom Johnson, of Cleveland, O., the man who made a spectacle of himself in his bitter speech against the house of representatives and Speaker Clegg at the recent House Club banquet in New York, says in an interview that William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, will be the next speaker of the house.

This is quite a good administration of Mr. Johnson's familiarity with the affairs of the house, since it comes after the statement of Mr. Wilson's friends that he will not be a candidate for the speakership and that it is practically settled that Mr. Clegg will be unanimously re-elected.

Mr. Culbertson's Silver Bill.

Congressman Culbertson, of Texas, has prepared a bill to be introduced as a substitute for the measure now pending in both houses of congress to repeal the Sherman silver act.

Mr. Culbertson believes that his measure will be adopted by the house. He has consulted with many members and finds that his plan has a large number of advocates. It promises to strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill repealing the Sherman law and insert the following:

That the act entitled an act directing the

purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon and for other purposes, approved July 14, 1890, be and the same is hereby repealed; provided, that the repeal thereof shall not impair the legal tender quality of the notes issued under authority of said act, or in any manner affect the authority of the secretary of the treasury to release said notes in the manner prescribed by the said act, and provided further that the said notes, when so redeemed, shall not be released, but the same shall be canceled.

Sec. 2. That so much of the act entitled an act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character, approved February 25, 1875, as is repealed by the said act of July, 1890, be and the same is hereby revived and restored.

Sec. 3. The secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and required to cause there to be minted and issued in the form of standard silver dollars as soon as practicable and place them into the treasury of the United States, subject to be used to the extent he may deem necessary in the redemption of the notes issued for the payment of such bullion and the remainder not necessary to be held for redemption purposes shall be used as assets of the government in the payment of current expenses and demands upon the government.

Sec. 4. That so much of the foregoing provisions shall be construed as authority to the secretary of the treasury to delay or postpone the execution of the purchase of such bullion and the issue of the standard silver dollar as is not necessary to be held for redemption purposes shall be used as assets of the government in the payment of current expenses and demands upon the government.

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HAVE LOCKED HORNS

And a Great Struggle Is Going on in the West

FOR THE ELECTION OF SENATORS

Deadlocks in the Legislatures of Nebraska and Colorado.

ONE VOTE COULD TURN THE SCALES

And Give Either Party Control of the Legislature, Which Will Elect a Senator—Other Political News.

Bismarck, N. D., January 5.—The senatorial fight began in earnest today. Four candidates have opened headquarters at the Sheridan and a fifth, ex-Governor Ordway, will be here Sunday from Washington. The last named is said to be the special candidate of Representative Johnson, who is reported to be using his influence with the Scandinavian members. Casey is apparently leading with twenty votes. J. H. Worst has a following of about ten to twelve members on the Missouri slope. J. R. Smith's strength is in Red River valley and R. T. Kingman has some votes in the central and northern counties. The Casey men are working hard for a caucus, but tonight's developments indicate that there will be a combination against this by the anti-Casey men. This is exactly what the democrats have been working for. They claim that if the election is thrown into the open joint session, Senator Kinter, democrat, will win, because he has three or four Red River valley republicans pledged to him in event that they are not heard by the caucus. The election will occur at noon on January 17th.

A FRUITLESS DAY

Spent by the Senate of Colorado—A Perfect Deadlock.

Denver, Col., January 5.—The senate is in a deadlock over permanent officers, the selection of Stanley Stokes for assistant secretary being the only progress made. The senate today elected three candidates and the vote stood: Kearney, democrat, 6; Paddock, populist, 13; Temple, republican, 15. After spending the entire day in fruitless shouting for officers, the senate finally adjourned until tomorrow. In the house no effect was made by the fusionists to break the republican ranks. Upon all questions the republicans voted 32, and in this order business was transacted.

The Republicans Have Kansas.

Topeka, Kan., January 5.—The republicans will organize the lower house a week hence when the legislature meets. That was practically settled today when the supreme court decided the Haskell county election case in favor of the republicans.

The Coffee county case, in which the house decided the vote on January 3, will be dismissed. The case is still under advisement. This decision will leave the house divided as follows: Republicans 68, populists 3, democrats 3. The senate stands divided thus: Republicans 12, democrats 2. In joint session parties will, therefore, be divided thus: Republicans 74, populists 71; democrats, 5; giving a clear majority of two against the republicans.

Warm in Wyoming.

Cheyenne, Wyo., January 5.—The senatorial fight in this state is as warm as the rival fight in the legislature draws nearer. Nearly every democratic politician in the state has a senatorial bid in his hat. Ex-Governor W. B. Clark is the leading candidate in the lead and sporting men are betting four to one on him with very few takers.

Stockbridge Won.

Lansing, Mich., January 5.—When the question of the stockbridge case was first brought up at the republican caucus, the Stockbridge men showed their strength at once. The republican caucus broke at once and made the re-nomination of Senator Stockbridge unanimous.

Senator Cook Re-nominated.

Jefferson City, Mo., January 5.—The democratic joint session of general assembly tonight re-nominated Senator Cook for United States senator by acclamation, starting him on his fourth term. An effort to endorse a challenger failed, the amendment was defeated by the chairman adjourning the caucus.

Still in a Deadlock.

Lincoln, Neb., January 2.—The Nebraska house of representatives is ready to canvass the vote on state officers, but the senate is still in a deadlock and it is impossible to tell when the vote can be canvassed.

CULLOM'S NEW BILLS.

The Senator Considers Pooling Proper and a Good Thing.

Washington, D. C., January 5.—Senator Cullom is bent on sticking up all loop holes in the interstate commerce law if that is possible. He is an exception among the authors of the bill, in that he considers pooling with favor. Pooling would place a wholesome restraint on reckless competition. It is reckless competition which has done the most damage to the transportation world who will admit it.

The prohibition in the interstate law is to be removed but the commission will be entrusted with the duty of regulating the pooling. The argument of the grangers that higher rates would follow the pooling of freights has been disposed of by the railroad people before the committee, it being represented that the history of pooling is quite the contrary.

It was argued that pooling will lead to greater economy in administration. The features of advertising, the employment of solicitors and the maintenance of agencies, all expensive items in the present method of chaotic rivalry, will be abandoned. There will be no incentive to or necessity for these methods of doing business, and since each line in the pool must contribute its share to the general profits, there will be no reason for dismounting out rates or for cutting the rates of the competitors.

Another point which Senator Cullom seeks to cover is the liability of corporations to indictment.

WILL FIGHT FOR CONTROL.

Republican Senators Hold a Caucus to Find Out Where They Stand.

Washington, January 5.—The republicans of the senate met in caucus this morning to consider the order of business and such other matters as might come before them. The meeting was an interesting one

and resulted in initial steps being taken that will be the beginning of a bitter fight for control of the senate. If there has been any belief that the republicans intended permitting the organization of the next session to be a deadlock, that belief was shattered by the action taken yesterday.

A committee consisting of Teller, Hoar, Mitchell, Chandler and Higgins, all republican members of the committee on privileges and elections, was appointed to take special charge of the subject of organization and to report on the subject of the election of senators in the western states where the fight is now on. These senators, all astute politicians, will see that nothing is done to jeopardize the chances of the republicans and will prepare all cases, so that in event of contests, which are inevitable, the best possible front can be made.

The question of the order of business was secondary to the more important matter of organization, but a committee to agree upon some working rules will be appointed in the persons of Sherman, Frye, Dolph, Cullum, Platt, Washburn and Quay. They will canvass the situation and report as another caucus to be called early next week.

In the meantime nothing will be lost inasmuch as the caucus for tomorrow and Saturday, and the anti-option bill will be resumed the first of this week and probably forced to a vote.

It is learned that within the next few days the president will issue an order excluding all members of congress from the letter carriers at all free delivery post offices.

When the quarantine against the white house has been removed, it is probable that a great deal of information except through the medium of travelers. The latest news from there was received from parties who reached here this afternoon. They say there is no truth whatever in the story and are greatly surprised to learn of the magnitude to which it has grown.

There have been ugly rumors for some days of the possibility of the lynching of Snopes, and it is from those rumors that the story of the lynching and the terrible battle between the sheriff's posse and the mob have grown. Nobody here knows which story to believe but all are inclined to the last, that there was no battle. A representative of the Constitution left here this morning for Bakersville and if there is any truth in the story he will be able to send to the Daily Chronicle. The roads are so bad that there is no possibility of his getting to a telegraph office tonight.

It is now learned that a mail carrier has just arrived at Cranberry, N. C., from Bakersville, who says he knows nothing of any fight there. It would appear from his statement that the story of yesterday was not true.

A Fake, Pure and Simple.

Washington, January 5.—The tragic stories from Johnson City, Tenn., and Marion, N. C., about the results of an alleged lynching of three prisoners confined in Mitchell county jail, were undoubtedly fakes, pure and simple. The investigation of the correspondent who sent the stories to the Standard-Union tonight shows that the regular newspaper correspondent in Johnson City disclaims all knowledge of the alleged Bakersville occurrences.

RIDDLE WAS DRUNK.

And On the Way to a Dance Killed His Companion.

Johnson City, Tenn., January 5.—News has been received here of another tragedy in Madison county, North Carolina, near Marshall, where a man named William Riddle shot and killed S. E. Shelton. No trouble whatever existed between the parties. They were on their way to a country dance and Riddle, being under the influence of liquor, pulled out his pistol and fired five shots at Shelton, four of them taking effect in his head killing him almost instantly. Both men were desperate characters. Shelton, it is believed, has killed several men. He was tried at the last term of Madison superior court for the murder of Grant Tweed and was acquitted. Riddle was too drunk to make his escape and is now in the county jail at Marshall. Madison county has a population of about four thousand, and this is the thirteenth murder within the last six months.

SHOT HIS WIFE'S LOVER.

The Son of a Prominent Citizen of Memphis Dying in Another Man's Arms.

Memphis, Tenn., January 5.—William Curtis Freeman, son of John J. Freeman, a prominent citizen of Memphis, is dying at the home of Mrs. Gus Fraasheim, where he was shot last night by the woman's husband, Fraasheim is a book binder formerly of St. Louis. He has not been on good terms with his wife for some time. He went to St. Louis, while she remained here and opened a boarding house. Two weeks ago he returned and warned Freeman to leave the house. Freeman was then in a favored boarder. Last night he walked into the house, burst into his wife's room, and finding Freeman there, shot him. The affair was kept from the knowledge of the police department until this evening.

A FIGHT ON HORSEBACK.

Cowboys Fall Out About a Maverick and a Duel Follows.

Denison, Texas, January 5.—James and Will Nevins and Jack Langdon, all cowboys, had a fight with Winchester and six-shooters at "Three Heart" ranch, in Choctaw county, yesterday. Will Nevins and Langdon were killed and James Nevins fatally wounded. The Nevins boys and Langdon worked on different ranches. The former were charged with stealing a maverick, and a fight on horseback began. The first shot killed Will Nevins, and a sharp duel between James and Langdon followed. The latter was killed at the fifth shot and Nevins was ridden.

OTTENBERG MEN TRIAL.

Cheyenne, Wyo., January 5.—The case of the Johnson county cattlemen came up for trial at Cheyenne today. The case was instructed the clerk to enter an order that all prisoners appear in court without firearms, and that no order shall apply to witnesses.

Ten Thousand Bales Aboard.

Whitlinton, N. C., January 5.—The British steamship "Herald" sailed from this port for Bremen today with a cargo consisting of an even ten thousand bales of cotton shipped by Alex. Sprunt & Son. This is the largest number of bales of cotton ever carried by a ship from this port.

SAID TO BE A FAKE.

That Blood-Curdling Story from Bakersville.

THE PEOPLE THERE ASTONISHED.

They Cannot Understand Why the Story Was Fabricated.

ATTEMPTS TO LOCATE THE AUTHOR

The Dispatches from the Locality Say There Has Been No Lynching and No Fighting There.

Marion, N. C., January 5.—(Special.)—Has Bakersville been the scene of a terrible sensational story? That is the question which everybody here has been asking. The sensational story sent out from here last night lacks confirmation. Further than that absolute denial of its truth has been received. The little town is across the mountains from here, and there is no way of getting any information except through the medium of travelers. The latest news from there was received from parties who reached here this afternoon. They say there is no truth whatever in the story and are greatly surprised to learn of the magnitude to which it has grown.

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REPORT OF THE ENGINEER AS TO WHAT IS NECESSARY TO KEEP IT OPEN.

Washington, January 5.—The secretary of the senate, in response to a resolution sent to the senate today, the report of the chief of engineers of the United States of America as to the condition of the present ship channel between Cumberland Island, Ga., and Fernandina, Fla., and the river port of Jacksonville, Fla., and the necessity of the closing of the channel. An examination made last May presented unfavorable conditions and a subsequent one showed no improvement. The report says that the channel is in a state of decay and that the closing of the channel would be a disaster to the commerce of the south. The report also states that the channel is in a state of decay and that the closing of the channel would be a disaster to the commerce of the south.

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THE PUBLIC HEALTH.
The Extension of the Sanitary Limits of Atlanta.
LOOK OUT FOR THE DANGER NOW
And Do Not Wait Until the Bacteria of Epidemic Arouse the People to the Dangers Surrounding Them.

The sanitation of a great and growing city like Atlanta must always be a consideration of supreme importance to the people who have to live and die within its limits. The needs of a city that has to be built upon the bare bones of desolation as Atlanta has been within the last century are a century ago many and pressing that public health measures have had to take themselves to something like efficiency upon a larger scale than at present. It is not a mere thing, therefore, that some of these things are so important to the people of the city.

The old history of the British museum says: "If Christmas day on Sunday be, a pestilence will run on many a country; but that sickness shall have passed, and while great tempests last, many young people shall die!"

This last Christmas day fell upon Sunday. Whether or not we believe the ancient prophecy, above given, we must heed the warnings of the best modern authorities upon disease and municipal sanitation. The possibility in 1903 and that every city in America should take extraordinary precautions through perfect sanitation.

The board of health in its report to the general council, has dealt with the question so far as Atlanta is concerned, with wise foresight and most judicious recommendations. In the work, methods and results that they propose they ask and deserve the cordial and unanimous support of the people who value a clean and healthy city.

The last council passed an ordinance to place under the sanitary regulations the whole of the city within the corporation limits. The board of health deems this action necessary to the autonomy of the system of sanitation that they have inaugurated and do not wish the arrangement disturbed. It is useless to clean up one cesspool and leave its neighbors unpurged. So it is folly to have only a partial sanitation in Atlanta. One-fourth will infect the atmosphere of the entire city.

The labor of keeping the city clean is far greater than many understand. We have many miles of paved streets to sweep, we have many miles of streets to be kept clean and unobstructed by the authority and officials of the board of health. Six sanitary inspectors and one hundred and twenty men are at work on the streets. There are one thousand and seventy-four new houses erected in Atlanta last year, making up a grand total of fifteen thousand buildings in the sanitary condition of which must be vigilantly and vigorously looked after.

To properly do this work, even under the best of economic conditions, requires a department that we now have will require, besides inspectors, thirty carts, ten wagons, fifty mules, two street-sweeping machines and the employment of five hundred men, all in addition to that which is now in use.

The total appropriation asked for to do the work of the year is \$1,120,000. As a partial offset to this sum the sanitary tax on fifteen hundred improved lots, at \$3 each will return to the city treasury \$45,000. The cash per lot throughout the city will be \$7.50, but the city will pay \$4.50 and the lot owner only \$3. Instead of the owner making faces on the city, he will be a taxpayer of \$3, he should rejoice. The city does for him a work that is absolutely essential and charges him only \$3 when the cost of doing this work by the individuals owners would average \$20 per annum to the lot.

The board of health thinks there should be a great interest among our people in seeing that this most important appropriation is fully made. It cannot be sealed without leaving much work undone that must be done if the citizens are to have a guarantee of safety from any epidemic of cholera, or other sickness this year. The question of public cleanliness and health will not bear trifling with, or delays, because we are in the midst of winter and free from general sickness, malarial and dirty accumulation of refuse, we should not be careless or indifferent. When the summer comes and the sun is broiling humanity, and our friends and loved ones are in the grip of fatal malarial fever, and contagious sickness will be too late to wonder what the board of health has been about and why it did not prevent these dread and deadly invaders. The only thing to be done is to get the city clean and healthy now, so that when the summer comes, the city will be in a position to fight the disease to come and to possess our homes and people.

APPROPRIATE VALUE UNAPPROPRIATED.

The jury in the Chickamauga Land Case increase the valuation.

The Chickamauga land case, better known as the Scott claim, was concluded in the United States court yesterday.

The case was given to the jury and a verdict awarding a larger sum per acre was returned. The appraiser put a valuation of a few cents less than fifty dollars an acre, which Scott claimed was too little. The jury award for the entire estate, 100 acres, and the sum was \$6,319.04. This is 4 cents less than fifty-eight dollars per acre.

The jury's advance award is just about enough to pay the lawyers' fees.

The witnesses in the Scott case thronged the clerk's office all yesterday afternoon getting their subpoenas read and certified.

The amount paid out to the witnesses in the Chickamauga case was some several hundred dollars.

The jury was discharged yesterday afternoon until the 16th of this month.

A Souvenir Coin.

A souvenir coin found its way into the railway mail service department in the federal building yesterday. It is a Columbian 50-cent piece, and was forwarded to the office by a railway mail clerk, as it fell out of a mail pouch.

On one side of the coin is a ship in full sail and beneath two globes. "The Columbian Exposition, Chicago, are the words around the edge of the coin. The date 1892 and 1902 also appear on this side. On the reverse side is a head of Columbus with the words: "Columbian Half Dollar," beneath it and "United States of America," above.

Director Park Morrill is having the weather bureau clock repaired and renovated. The work is being well done.

PAID BY THE TOWN.
A Butts County Farmer Does Peters Street in Style.
HE HAD A BIG WAD OF STUFF
And in a Gay Carriage He and a Female Attended a Crowd, and Created a Big Sensation.

James W. Dye, of Butts county, a farmer, engaged himself for one short hour yesterday afternoon smearing large, irregular globes of red paint on a section of Peters street, in all of which he was aided and abetted by Sadie Miller, a female sport. This morning the two festive ones will be stored into police court by two policemen and Recorder Calhoun will put an assessment upon their fun.

They had fun at a furious gait for a time and were just embarking upon a high old lark when Patrolmen Phillips and Alderman happened along and rang the curtain down. Mr. Dye came to town yesterday morning with a big, green wad of money. He left his Butts county farm to come here to buy a pair of mules to work on his farm this year.

Farmer Dye is yet in the prime of life, and enjoys life as much as real young people. He never drinks except on some notable occasion. He didn't get on a tear during the recent holidays, and when he got to town yesterday he wasn't averse to taking a smile.

He had a lively time.

He fell in with some jolly companions during the morning and began to see the town under somewhat exaggerated conditions. He and his companions had a merry time at his expense, but he didn't mind. He was out for a lark, and he had the stuff.

In the afternoon he turned up at Sadie Miller's place on Thompson street, pretty well tanked up. He told the occupants of the house that he was out for fun, and had the stuff. His idea of fun and a good time consisted of a ride behind spirited horses in a stylish turnout. He sent to a neighboring stable and hired the finest team and carriage to be had, and he and Sadie Miller went out for a ride.

The liveried coachman, the spanking team of blooded horses and the gay carriage, furnished a large supply of bliss to Mr. Dye and his companion for an hour. They drove out to West End and created a sensation in that staid suburb by their riotous and rollicking behavior. It was a revelation to the sober and sensible people rolling along in such grand style.

The P. Heenan Appears.

Peters street has not seen such jinks for many a day, and Mr. Dye was happy over the attention he was attracting. Just before 4 o'clock he stopped before a saloon and went in and bought a pint of rye. He was introduced to the most hilarious manner when Patrolmen Phillips and Alderman came along. His companion was quite merry, and sang added to the riotous good feeling. A big crowd of people were collecting watching the free show. It was something new for Peters street.

Patrolman Phillips was furnishing amusement for the crowd by directing the coachman to the carriage and directed the coachman to the carriage to the rear of the saloon. And to the police station the driver directed his team. The two revelers were locked up and today they will have to tell why they got so funny, and will probably be called upon to pay dearly for their merriment.

THE FEE OF AUDITOR PEEPLES.

He Thinks He Is Entitled to the Sum of \$10,000 for His Services in the Ryan Case.

Auditor Peeples has made out a bill for his services in the Ryan case.

Everybody has been on the lookout for this bill for the last few days and several have been asking the question, "what will he name as his fee, and what will he get for his services?"

He claims that he is entitled to the sum of \$10,000, and that at that time several attorneys on the main case and \$4,000 on the other branch.

He claims that the examination of the witnesses and the preparation of his report occupied nearly five months. During this time he labored incessantly during the day while frequently his labors were prolonged until far in the night.

He was appointed as auditor on April 30, 1902, and submitted his report on the 20th of September.

There will, no doubt, be quite a fight over the settlement of this amount. No one will deny, however, that the work involved has been very great and that competent service was needed in order to make that work satisfactory.

The fee of the auditor will be fixed on next Saturday, and at that time several attorneys will be called to appear for the purpose of estimating the value of his services.

THE Y. M. C. A. ANNIVERSARY
Will Be Celebrated in Nine Churches on Sunday Night.

The anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held on next Sunday night in nine of the churches simultaneously. The churches are: The First Presbyterian, Central Presbyterian, First Baptist, First Methodist Episcopal, Congregational, and Christian. At each of the churches the services will be the same, the order being a brief report of the work for the past year, a five-minute address by some of the speakers, and music suited to the occasion. The directors will preside at the several churches as follows: First Presbyterian, Mr. D. B. Lathrop; Central, Mr. A. J. Shuphure; First Baptist, Mr. Hugh T. Hume; First Methodist, Mr. F. Beck; Trinity, Mr. W. Woods White; St. Luke's, Mr. John K. Otley; Park street, Mr. Lucius L. Lamm; Congregational, Dr. G. C. Roy; Christian, Mr. B. C. Davis. There will be a transfer of the speakers from some of the churches to others.

Rev. Dr. Barrett, Dr. J. W. Lee, Mr. R. Anderson, Captain R. S. Gay, Mr. Lucien Knight, Mr. T. R. Cobb, Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, Rev. G. F. Williamson, and probably ex-Mayor Hemphill.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS TODAY.

The New Board Will Organize This Morning on the Next Two Years.

The new board of county commissioners will organize this morning.

Only one change will be made in the personnel of the board and that will be in the substitution of Mr. Joseph Thompson, for Captain T. B. Neal.

In the recent county election the successful candidates were Mr. C. A. Collier and Mr. Joseph Thompson.

Mr. Joseph Thompson is therefore the new man on the board and that he will make an excellent commissioner every county admires.

The board will be called to order at the usual hour this morning and several matters of interest will come up before the new body.

Get Them at Once.

Have you secured your seats for the Talmage lecture? If not get them today.

GEORGIA FARM.
How the New Year Dawns Out Over the Green Wheat Fields.
COMMISSIONER NEBBITT TALKS ON IT
He Gives Some Good Advice to Cotton Planters—Cholera Makes Doubtful the Season (Crop This Year).

What about the crops?

How does the new year dawn on the Georgia farmer?

Have the farmers paid up and do they enter the year with full corn cribs and barns, or do they start out with overhanging debts and empty smokehouses?

All of these questions are interesting and carry with them a world of significance.

Yesterday afternoon Colonel R. T. Nebbitt, state commissioner of agriculture of Georgia, sat in his office thinking over the situation that confronted the Georgia farmer these rosy days of New Year.

"Do you know," said he to several farmer callers, "that I am forced to believe that the farmers of Georgia enter upon the new year with not as bright prospects as they might be enjoying."

"While I dislike to look on the dark side of our agricultural world, yet I feel that it is the only side that the farmer can afford to seriously, I think much of the fact that the credit easily obtained by tenant farmers, largely negroes in some sections of the state, has been a cardinal influence in causing this year over the crop of the farmers of Georgia have disposed of a large part of their cotton crop at the low figures that prevailed at the beginning of the fall season. The result has been an overproduction of the previous year, they have also lost by reason of the small yields this year instead of reaching up to the average of the previous year, and the result is that there will be an increase in the use of commercial fertilizers this year over that of last year but do not think that there will be any considerable increase in the cotton acreage."

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"Disastrous prices have been the result, causing injury to merchant and farmer alike, and I am of the opinion that the future will not see speculative farming carried on to as large an extent as it has been in the past."

The One Great Error.

"The error in the system we have adopted during the past twenty-five years has been too clearly demonstrated to require the lesson too severe to be so soon forgotten. Among that class of farmers who own their land and the progressive tendency will not permit them to yield from place to place, there will be little inclination to again venture the single crop system."

To these advantages to be derived from the single crop system is no longer a theory to be yearly given through the press, but a fact they realize they must avail themselves of if they wish to prosper. The class of tenants who do not expect to remain long on the land they now occupy, and who plant only for the results of the year, will be inclined to continue to plant cotton and to increase their acreage. As a barrier to any large increase from this source stands the merchant, who will not be induced to make large advances on the prospective crop, and the land owner, who will be unwilling to touch for the payment of a large debt to be increased by the crop.

The Right Direction.

"That the farmers of Georgia have taken a step in the right direction there can be no doubt, and should they continue to plant always to produce for export and to build this land and to raise all home supplies our agricultural independence is assured."

There can be no profit in the cultivation of soil when the yield is poor, and I, therefore, hope to see our farmers pursue the policy of planting only their best lands for market crops and the very best for home consumption and to bring up waste places, at the same time permitting no exhaustion and planting each year in richer, not poorer, soil.

Cholera and Watermelons.

The commissioner in his monthly talk with the farmers of the state for the month of January has a goodly store of advice about the raising of watermelons this year.

He says that the farmers of the southern part of the state, where the culture is quite considerable and has been the staple crop for the past few years, should go very slow in planting this year and gives as his reason the probability of having a cholera panic before the year is ended and most likely during the watermelon season.

There is a good pointer here for the consideration of the state's growers of the southern counties of Georgia. It is a great calamity for them to go to the market with a crop of watermelons and find that the market is glutted with them. Should the cholera come it is predicted that it will kill the leading physicians of the country—and it will, indeed, to take the advice offered by the state commissioner of agriculture.

The Commissioner Says Another Thing.

Let us resolve that we will not be led away from legitimate methods, because our chief money crop is now bringing a low price, to a prospect of permanent advance. Let us with this fact in mind and instead of passing through a period of great financial depression and embarrassment, let us realize that this has, in the past, been induced by our own mistakes, and not allow the prospect of a high price next fall to lure us into forgetting the hard lessons of the past. Bear in mind that while we are, to a great extent, dependent on the market for the production of cotton and that no other nation can produce it profitably at 10 cents, yet this is done by diminishing independence which this monopoly would give us, and any reduction in the price falls with disastrous effect upon the welfare of the cotton grower. We have no competition with the world's serious consideration. The world's cotton market is our own. We must utilize this tremendous opportunity to the very best advantage. We can overstock the market and ruin ourself, giving the profits to the foreigner who buys from us, or by a wise diversification of crops, giving the profits to the foreigner who takes advantage of favorable market in position to produce cotton cheaper than the south can at any price. If this is done by diminishing independence which this monopoly would give us, and any reduction in the price falls with disastrous effect upon the welfare of the cotton grower. We have no competition with the world's serious consideration. The world's cotton market is our own. We must utilize this tremendous opportunity to the very best advantage. We can overstock the market and ruin ourself, giving the profits to the foreigner who buys from us, or by a wise diversification of crops, giving the profits to the foreigner who takes advantage of favorable market in position to produce cotton cheaper than the south can at any price. 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